VOL 36, NO 163

CLOSING BATES

l'esterday of cotton and gold: New York cotton, 11 ic. Memphis cotton, 11c. New fork gold, 1121. Memphis, gtld, 1111.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. BIG. OFFICER WARRINGTON, July 6, 1 a.m. For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley higher, followed by falling barometer, slight change in temperature, easterly to southerly winds, and ocasional thunder storm.

Ir is hinted that Don Carlos has designs against Cubs and Mexico.

Judge Clendennin, an old and respecied citizen of Little Rock, was buried yesterday.

THE bill passed the senate yesterday authorizing a company of Americans to lay a telegraphic cable between America

Don Carlos, who has agitated Spain the past two or three years, in the attempt to establish himself as king, arrived in New Orleans yesterday. He

will visit the Centennial.

THE committee to whom was referred the bill for the relief of Mrs. James K. Polk, pending before the senate, made favorable report thereon yesterday, but the senate took no action on the report.

A RESOLUTION passed the house yesterday calling on the secretary of the interior for information regarding what portion of the Indian trust funds have been invested in purchases other than stocks of the United States since 1841.

THE bill to pay Pinchback the salary of a senator, etc., was again before the senate yesterday, but, after being and is marching on Sophia by way of weighted down with amendments to pay sataries to all the defeated contestants who have been unseated, the bill was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

WE learned a few weeks since that H. M. Dak, of the Clarksville Tobacco-Leaf, had been called to fill the position on the editorial staff of the American recently made vacant by the death of James J. O'Sullivan, one of the ablest journalists ever on the Tennessee press. We now learn that Brother Dosk has accepted the call, and will soon enter upon the discharge of his duties.

AN immense and very enthusiactic Dan'ocratic ratification meeting was held in Louisville last night. So great | Sclavonic secret society, M. Adera, and was the crowd that three stands were several other members of the organizaeracted, from which speeches were delivered. The spaskers included Senator Beck, Henry Watterson, Colonel W. C. P. Breckenridge, Ex-Congressman Mallory, Colonel Aiken, of Bouth Carolina; Colonel Hulee, of Fiorida; Hon. Isanc Caldwell, of Louisville; W. N. Beskham, of Sheibyville; Carro Gordo [eated in every encounter] thus far, Gen-Williams and Tom Marshal', of the eral Monkhtar Pasha has transferred the Beskham, of Shelbyville; Carro Gordo Ashland district, and Robert Marr, of command of the Turkish army to Me-Louislana. The principal point advanced was administrative reform.

HE THIS Know Nothingism again? A dispatch from Philadelphia, yesterday, is to the effect that the grand council of the American Alliance held an importaut mesting this morning in Arch street, a distinguished major general of ations against Turkey. The Porte offi-Democratic proclivities presiding. This ciaily informs Austria that she will aballiauce, it is estimated, has a powerful organization in every State of the Union, and is rapidly progressing. One of its characteristics is an cath of secrecy which prevents any publicity of the sent to Turkish representatives abroad: names of the members, with the exception of that of its secretary, Mr. Lemuel 8. Taylor. It is further claimed that in | treated, isaving five hundred dead on New York State it has a membership of the field. Near Belina the Turks were over one bundred thousand voters. Two victorious in saveral encounters, killing delegates from each of twenty-nine States were present. Resolutions, which are claimed to be binding on all members of the organization, were adopted and published, strongly luging the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

Philao lphis, July 5: The steamship Clay of Lamerick, from Liverpool, and the Nederland, from Antwerp, have ar-

ica on the occasion of the celebration of her centenary. Paris, July 5: The truth of the version given by the London Times correspond-

London, July 5: All the leading Brit-

ish journals express good will to Amer-

ent at Paris of the proceedings in the cabinet council on Saturday is denied The Hague, July 5: Governor Dutch, of the East Indies, confirms the report

of the loss of the steamer Lieutenant-General Kraesen, in the straits of Lunde. Two hundred and thirty persons were drowned.

Philadelphis, July 5: This afternoon Dom Pedro and the empress, with some members of the emperor's suit, will leave for New York, where they will remain until his departure for Europe on the twelfth.

Akron, Ohio, July 5: The celebration here yesterday was the greatest on stated, during the summer record. The special feature was the and has progressed with presence of Lomer Griffin, the oldest man in America, aged one hundred and seventeen vents.

Poston, July 5: At explosion of fireworks in a store in Hyde park yesterday caused the destruction of three stores and their stock. Loss twenty-five thousand dollars; insurance fifteen thousand. One man was fatally injured during the

Erie, July 5: Base-ball-Keystones, o Erie, 13; Standards, of Wheeling, West Virginia, S. Joseph Bengert, a boy mine years of age, was run over and killed by the cars this afternoon. Both arms and egs were cut on, three of the limbs close

to the body. Philadelphia, July 5: The city to day is in a marked reaction, after yesterday's intense excitement. The streets are quiet, and not crowded, and there is but little evidence anywhere of the great enthusiasm that drove the city wild yesterday and last night.

Vashington, July 5: The President fight war to the bitter end.

has so ned the act to extend the time for filling cla. ms for additional bounties under act of Ju'y 28, 1886, which expired by limitation on January 30, until July 1, 1880 Also the act providing for the sale of Kausas Indian lands in Kansas ropean powers, and the highest office of diplomacy have been invoked to set to actual settlers, and the disposition of

the proceeds of sales. New Orleans, July 5: The Republican Siste nominating convention concluded | that debateable land, European Turkey its labors to-day. Wm. H. Hunter, a It was, therefore, not to be wondered native of Louisians, was nominated for that when the flames of insurrection attorney general; Emile Honore, of broke out in the territory of the "Sici Points Caupel, for secretary of State, Man" their lurid gare should light u and George Johnson, present incum-bent, an appointee of Governor Kellogg, force ministers of State to a hurried conwas nominated for State auditor. Governor Kellogg was placed at the head of the Presidential electoral ticket, and his has been so frequently disturbed of late administration indorses. The ticket | years and the balance of power of the

SERVIA.

The First Battle of the War-Conflicting Statements-ihe Turks Determined on a Decisive Campaign

The Northern Powers to Remain Neutral-The Danube to be Neutral Waters-Advice by England and Russia.

Causes Inducing Hostilities-Historic Retrospect-Strength of the Armies of the Kespective Belligerents, Etc.

BELINA CAPTURED AND BURNING. BELGRADE, July 5.-The Servians esptured the Turkish outworks near

Belina, and the town is on fire. EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF TROOPS. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.-Troops are expected to arrive from Egypt in a day or two. Saveral regiments were to

embark at Alexandria yesterday. THE PORTE ADVISED TO INVADE SEBVIA. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5 .- Several powers, including England and Russia, have replied in terms of approval to the porte's note, announcing that the Turk-ish troops should invade Servia if they

THE TURKISH FLANK TURNED. London, July 5.—A Berlin correspondent says: "Intelligence has been received here that General Tchernayoff has turned the Turkish flank at Netsch,

Pirot. He has already occupied Palanka. THE NORTHERN POWERS PLEDGED TO

NEUTRALITY. LONDON, July 5 .- It is stated that the northern powers have forwarded to England nost satis actory assurances in regard to the war. They express a determination to remain completely neutral, and evince a strong desire to localize the struggle.

A FORT THAT WOULDN'T SURRENDER RAGUSA, July 5 - General Virkelitch. commander of the Montenegrin army, summoned the fortress of Ylobukkorgeritch to surrender. The garrison re-Reinforcements will be sent from Trebirge. The Russian consul-general has left for Montenegro. HUNGARIANS ACCUSED OF HIGH TREA-

NEUSATZ, July 5 -M. Mileties, head of the Hungarian branch of the great tion, have been arrested here on warrants from the court in Pesth, accusing them of high treason.

CONFLICTING REPORTS OF RESULTS. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5 .- The Turks claim further successes over the Serviaus and Montenegrius. The Montenegrius lost three hundred men. Sclavonic advices claim the Turks to have been dehemid Ali, and has gone to the Servian frontier.

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE. VIENNA, July 5 - Monitors have been ordered to semlin for the protection of the Austro-Hungarians, and an army division has been ordered to reinforce the frontier. The minister of the interior holds the authorities personally responsible for the prevention of machinstain from naval operations on the

TURKISH VICTORIES. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5 .- The following dispatch, dated July 3d, has been "The Servians attacked the camp at Urkule, southwest of Dissa. After five hours of hard fighting the Servians retwo hundred and wounding four hundred

The History of the Quarrel.

New York Heraid. The following brief review of the causes which have brought about this new conflict will be read with interest in view of the declaration of war by Sarvia against Turkey: The cause of the quarrel which now arrays the soldiers of the Servian prince against those of his Suzerain the sultan was developed toward the close of last year by the attempt of the Turks to collect the taxes of Herzegovina and Bosnia, two dapendencies of the Turkish empire, situated on the western side of Turkey in Europa. This imposition of tribute has always been regarded by the christian subjects of the sultan as oppressive, and they have never failed, when the opportunity presented itself, to protest against it, either by representations to the great powers, or by an appeal to arms. The overpowering force of the Turkish battalians which supported the tax-gatherers of the Padishah in their annual visitations to the tributary provinces had up to recently suppressed every attempt at resistance, and the most terrible cruelties are charged against the Turks during the times of this forced collection of taxes. This state of things could possibly have no other termination than in an armed revolt of the oppressed people of Herzegovina and Bosnia, which took place, as we have stated, during the summer of 1575, fortune for the insurgents during the past ten monthe. By a series of onlaughts on detachments of Turkish troops, the Herzegonvinians and Bosnians have inflicted great losses on their ancient enemy, forcing him to organize large armies against them, and often to retreat before their daring attacks. The enterprise of the Herzegovinians and the vigor of their resistance to their enemy is illustrated by the several ineffectual attempts of Mukhtar Pacha with a powerful force to revictual the fortress of Nicsic-a strong position on the north-ern frentier of Montenegro-and a temporary armistice was declared between belligerents, and in violation of which the Turkish general threw som supplies into the town. This fact, which was proved to be impossible in the pre ence of Herzegovinian resistance, enrager

bility take a mighty war to restore again that quiescent condition which we have become accustomed to call peace. The eastern question can be compared only to a great bombshell loadeli with *fearful expicaives and dotted over with fuses which any spark, no matter how accidently applied, might set fizzing toward the charge. Even the flames fof a burning cow in Herzegovina might prove sufficient to destroy the combustible walls of Europe's temple of peace. It was not a turprise, therefore to the world when the diplomatic corps of Russis, Garma-ny, Austria and England began to pour dispatches into Constantinople giving friendly counsel and ominous warning in relation to obscure disturbances in

one or two of the sultan's provinces.

RIVAL INFLUENCES.

These soon brought forth their natural fruits in the congenial atmosphere created by internal jealousies. Each one of the great powers had its particular interests to serve, and in the cases of Russia and England these were best protected by the defeat of the ambitious and desires of the other. Russia recog-nized the revolt of Herzegovina and Bosinia, the "beginning of the end" of "the Sick Man," and strove to fan the war flame into a conflagration that would envelop the entire Turkish empire in Europe and drive the Moslems across the Bosporus. The czar was even willing to take possession of the smoking ruins of Stamboul as payment in full of all the cost of winning such a desirable winter residence. Russian emissaries were busy in the revolted provinces giving encouragement and substantial aid to the peasant bands, and many a soldier of the crescent was sent to the embraces of the houris of the Mohamadan paradise with a bullet in his breast that was paid for out of the treasury at St. Petersburg. On the other hand England, with a vigilant eye to the control of the key of the east, and remembering the blood and treasure expended so lavishly on the hights before Sebastopol, filed an objection to the Russian programme, and presented it at Constantinople, set in grim framework over which the gunboats must come to of bristling cannon from the broadsides do anything effectual. If it does, and of her iron-clad fleets. Germany, believing in her destiny and anxious to complete the unification of her people under one imperial standard, undertook the in temperate terms. Nevertheless, it is role of referee, but retired from the ring spoken of by both civil and military enrole of referee, but retired from the ring —temporarily it is supposed—when England spoiled the match by her bel-ligerant attitude. Austria, with only one object in view, and that self-preservation, took an active part in the council of emperors, and by assuring the sultan of neutral sympathy and furnishing the insurgents with powder and bullets, has kept the question open and, there-

fore retains a controlling influence in its settlement. The effect of this influence on the propress of events has been to enable all parties interested to get ready for the aroitrament of war. In reality the conditions arising out of the presentation of the Andrassy note and its withdrawal at the instance of England have been equivalent only to a stay of proceedings sand feet higher, and on the river s which was to extend over just such time as certain power'ul parties in the case needed for preparation for a vigorous solution by the ordeal of battle. We have seen how the hopes of the Turks and the ineurgents have been alternately raised and depressed by the great powers, in order to restrain both from any precipitation of a regular organized warfare until the said great powers were ready to take advantage of the results.

SERVIA. This State has been held in check by This State has been held in check by and of immense power. At the break-threats and promises until Russian army up of last winter the floating ice jammed corps were massed in Bessarabia, and the military frontier of Austria was occupied by her swarming battalions. The large of Hungary under water. Such a deiin a position of constant readiness for | was the hideous ruin which this caused the most threatening condition of af- first put it into the heads of the insurfairs, and England's great Armada is gents I do not know—all I do know is within a few hours' sail of the Golden that the blowing up of the precipice of Horn. It would be absurd to imagine | Mount Scrieber (the Austrian side) Servia attacking the Turkish power singie handed, and with limited resources. The aid of Montenegre, a petty and impoverlshed little State, with an area of a vast part of eastern Europe would be only one thousand five hundred and fifty-two miles, cannot be counted on to influence the struggle. Even an uprising of the Turkish dependencies in Europe, unaided by some one of the mighty | fere and put a stop to the contest by reempires that almost surround that country, would fail to overthrow the sultan's nower, so that we may infer, with safe ty, that the warlike movement of Bervia, which has now become one of active hostility in the field, is not a part of the game that must result in the disruption of the Turkish empire in Europe.

THE CONTENDING ARMIES. The forces that will open the Turke-Servian war are so disproportioned in relative strength that we must soon expect to learn of Austrian and Russian corps across the respective front ers of | God to guide the United States of Amerboth countries. The former, as in the time of the Crimean war, to protect her interests by occupying strategic points in the Danubian provinces, and the lat- ions liberty; therefore, the senate and ter to watch the movements of the Aus-trian army. According to the law of assembled, in the name of the people of 1869, military service is obligatory on all | the United States, in reverent thankfulthe male Mohammedan subjects of the | ness recognize the fountain and source, payable to the porte by the inhabitants sultan. Recruiting is accomplished by the engagement of volunteers and by conscription. The term of service in the Turkish army is twenty years, of which four are spent in the regular active army, two yes s in the first reserve, six years in the second reserve, and eight years in the militis or landwehr. The army is divided into three parts, namely; the regular army, the irregular troops, and the auxiliaries. The law above named fixed the strength of the army at 700,000 men until 1878. Of this force the regular army numbers 150,000 men, the first reserve 70,000 men, and the second r serve 420,000 men, rendering an annual quota of 37,500 men necessary to maint in the effective strength. The regular army is divided into seven corps d'armee, distributed as follows: District. Corps. .The Guard.

> The irregular troops compose sixteen regiments of military police, the Bashi-Bazouks and the volunters, such as Spahis, Bedouins, etc., the whole force numbering about 50,000 men. The suxiliary troops are the contingent from such of the provinces as have not furnished their quota to the militia or landwebr and the other States or provinces dependent to the Sultan. Of these Upper Albania furnishes 10,000 men, Bosnia 30,000, Egypt 15,000, Tun s and Tripoli 4000. In time of war the effective army strength of Turkey is as follows:

the belligerents, and in violation of which the Turbish general threw some supplies into the town. This fact, which was proved to be impossible in the pre-	Second reserve
ence of Herzegovinian resistance, enraged	Tojal, regular army
the insurgents beyond all hope of peace-	To these may be added:
ful settlement of the quarrel, for they	Terapolar troops
saw in it the evidence of Turkish du-	Apxiliary troops
plicity and had faith, and prepared to fight the war to the bitter end.	Total, irregular srmy
THE GREAT POWERS INTERESTED.	Making a ground total of
Any event which in the remotest de-	follows:
tled eastern question has been invested	RESULAR ARMY.
with extraordinary gravity by the Eu-	Four battalions of infantry 2,400 Two squadrons of cavalry 380
of diplomacy have been invoked to set-	Seven batteries of artillery 1,500 kour companies of engineers 25
tie the apparently most insignificant question arrising within the arens of that debateable land, European Turkey.	10181
It was, therefore, not to be wondered at	First Batty eggicy partally in
that when the flames of insurrection	Second Ban, eighty battalions
broke out in the territory of the "Sick	Twenty-eight catteries 5,120
Man" their lurid gare should light up	Nine companies of engineers 3,5%
the council-rooms of the centinent and	Military train 21,165
force ministers of State to a burried con-	Total
sultation as to the means of averting the	The state of the s
threatened dengar The secre of Europa	Grand total

orgt, any little jar may participate a l'elgrade itself with bombardment. This floating force is comparatively small, and will probably be compelled to retire; but in order to guard against any future attempts of the Turks in this di rection the Servians propose to torpedo the Danube, and it has even been proposed to obstruct the river at the Iron Gates, so as to render them entirely impassable. The following extract from the correspondence published in the Lon-don Standard describes the prepara-

> "If the telegrams are to be believed which say that some Turkish gunboats are cruising off widden, between that and Negotin, the struggle is entering on quite a new phase. From Widdin it is but a few hours' steaming distance to Belgrade, and the gunboats, if they have come, either mean to menace that city or to cover the movement of the Turks scross the river to invade Servia through Negotip. The latter is, beyond a doubt Servia's weak point, but till the attempt on it would now be most hazardous and, if not successful, would mean a fear ful disaster for the assailants. The authorities at Belgrade, however, are by no means unaware of the danger to the city from a gunboat attack. When the Turks gave over the fortress they gave with it large stores of the very heaviest smooth-bore bronze cannon, all eightinch or ten-inch calibre, some of them throwing shot of more than two hundred pounds weight. When I left about four weeks ago all the arrangements were complete for mounting these on the river walls of the fortress overlooking the Danube, and the same will be done, or now most likely has been done, on the side which commands the Soane. Still it has not been forgotten that a gunboat moving quickly is but a small mark, whereas the city, rising like a small mountain at the junction of the two rivers, is a very large one, and that with long-range shells the houses would get the worst of it, and it would be poor consolation for the forts to hold their own while the city was burning behind them. To guard against this eventuality an extensive system of

DYNAMITE TORPEDOES are being arranged beneath the waters the Servians are driven to the last extremities, they are said to meditate a vengearce which is too bad to speak of gineers, who discuss—guardedly, cer-tainly—the means of doing it, the amount it would cost, the time it would take, and the number of tons of dynamite it would require. To explain what mean I must digress for a few lines. Every one knows what a broad, deep and rapid river the Danube is, but it concentrates all its force and fury below the cataracts, at a pass called the Iron Gates. Here, opposite the small village of Ticheviztha, it narrows from a width of a mile to about one hundred and eighty yards wide, and with a depth, as far as can be ascertained from the violence of the current, of from eight hundred to one thousand fathoms. The mountains on either side of this are very lofty-nearly five thousand feet highbut that on the Austrian side is a thounearly sheer for about three thousand feet above the torrent. In fact, where it is not perpendicular it rather overhangs the water. When there is a very low Danube the sharp, craggy points of sub-aqueous rocks begin show themselves above the water, and between these the passage is most nar-

row, winding and shallow, and, in fact, can only be passed by steamers especially built for the purpose, of light draught of water, four paddle-wheels, among these crags, the waters backed up, laying sli the Banatt and vast tracts tanding army of Germany places her uge was never known, and whether it woul I bring down many millions of tons of rock across the Iron Gates, and long before the obstruction could be removed turned into an inland lake." Such will be the desperate character of the war,

moving the cause—the Ottoman power. WASHINGTON.

A Movement Toward the Completion of the Washington Monument, WASHINGTON, July 5 .- In the senate to-day, Senator Sherman submitted the

following concurrent resolutions, and said he had no doubt that their passage to-day would be a matter of great pleasure to the people of the whole country: WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty ica through one hundred years of pational life, and to crown our nation with the highest blessings of civil and religauthor and giver of all these blessings,

and our dependence upon His providence; and WHEREAS, We recognize, as our fathers did, that George Washingtonfirst in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen-was one of the chief of the divine instruments in securing American independence and in laying the broad and deep founds. tions of our liberties in the constitution of the United States; therefore, as a mark of our sense of honor due to his manhood, to his compatriots and his associates, our revolutionary fathers, we, the senate and house of representatives, in congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States, in this the beginning of the second century of our national existence, do direct and assume the completion of the Washington monument in the city of Washington, and do direct the committees of both houses to institute the necessary provisions of law to carry this resolution

into effect. Passed by a unanimous vote.

Speaker Kerr on the Ticket. ROCKBRIDGE, VT., June 30.—To Hon. Joseph E. M'Donald, United States Senator-I sincerely rejoice in the bold and faithful declaration of principles and duty made by the National Demonatic party at St. Louis, and I regard it now as the highest public duty to every Democrat, and of every true friend of reform and an honest administration throughout the country to give to the every way excellent and desirable ticket nominated there a bearty and vigorous support. Victory will certainly reward proper and honorable efforts in to eir behalf, and bring safety, reform and prosperity to the country. M. C. KERR.

Dublin, July 5: A grand demonstration took place in the suburbs last evening in honor of the American Center-Twenty thousand persons were cheered loudly for Russia. An address to Bresident Grant was adopted. There was a display of fire works and a torch-

New York, July 5: A Washington special says that the President asked Commissioner Pratt to remove Major Ciarke, special agent in SanFrancisco, and Fordinand Meyer, supervisor of in-ternal revenue in St. Louis, the successor of Macdonald. It is said that Pratt opposes the removal of these officers, and that it is possible that he may himself resign.

Rochester, July 5: Lou's Gomminger, The gunboats of the Turkish first night by H. C. Palchanks, who he was nominated is evidently State adminisgreat State and empires being so delihave ascended the Daumbe above Widaration.

great State and empires being so delihave ascended the Daumbe above Widcately adjusted on the point of the haydin, and are said to be threatening even
revolver in the street.

YARYAN.

Significance of the Pischarge of Yaryan, the Intellectual Revenue Detective-Republicans Afraid.

Official Correspondence Certifying Yaryan's Integrity-His Hearty Indorsement by Bristow-

New York Herald. Washington, July 2.—The Yaryan affair causes a commotion here, and is undoubtedly unpleasant to the Republicans. Several Republican senators have been discussing privately the advisability of asking the President, for the sake of the party, to dismiss General Babcock from the public employment he helds. There is a feeling that it is desi-rable to "unload," to use a phrase of General Grant's, and now comes this removal of Yaryan, showing that there is an inclination at the White House rather to load up. It was said some weeks ago that the President, in conver-sation with a friend, had said that during the remainder of his term he hoped to be allowed to please himself. If he goes on an attempt will be made by the party leaders to distinctly sepa-rate themselves and the party from his acts, as a necessary means of self-pre-servation. On Saturday morning the White House organ contained several charges of corruption and malfeasance in office against Yaryan. One was that he had kept a son of Commissioner Douglas on the pay-rolls while that young man was absent from duty. But it turns out that nine days only after Mr. Yar-yan was appointed he asked and obtained the dismissal of young Douglas on the grounds stated in the following let. the grounds stated in the following let-

"TREASURY DEP'T, OFFICE INT. REV., }
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1875. Hon. D. D. Pratt, Commissioner of Interna "I have the honor to request that you will cancel the commission of Revenue-Agent George L. Douglas, to take effect on the thirty-first instant. The duties to which he is now assigned are of a character more properly belonging to the supervisor's office, and as he has had no experience in other branches of the service, he would be valueless as a revenue agent, for some time at least. Very

respectfully, H. T. YARYAN, "Chief of Revenue Agents." THE CORRESPONDENCE. Another charge is that Yaryan offered for a bribe to conceal the evidence of the wrisky frauds in St. Louis, as stated in the testimony of Moore, published in Saturday's Herald. The following of-

ficial correspondence shows the entire falsity of this charge: "OFFICE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1876. "SIR-It having been represented to the President that Jesse Woodward, an attorney in St. Louis, stated to C. S. Bell, lately an agent of the postoffice department, that during the latter part of the year 1872 Mr. Yaryan, of this bureau, and one B. P. Brasher, then a revenue agent, held a conference with distillers and rectiflers, in the office of said Woodward, and proposed to suppress a certain report for twenty-five thousand dollars, and that subsequently another meeting was held, at which Brasher was in attendance, and received ten thousand dollars for this service, I desire that you will issue a summons for Mr. Woodward, and propound the following questions under oath:

"Was a meeting ever held in your office at which Mr. Yaryan was present, and a proposition made to distillers to suppress a report for the consideration[of twenty-five thousand dollars, or any other sum? "Was Mr. Yaryan ever in your office?

and if so, give the date. "State whether you ever had any acquaintance with Mr. Yaryan prior to the year 1875? "Have you any personal knowledge of any other dishonest act committed by Mr. Yaryan?

"Did you ever have a conversation with Mr. C. S. Bell, and did you state that Mr. Yaryan had in your presence made dishonest propositions to distill

"Should the answers to these ques tions be of such a nature as to implicate Mr. Yaryan, you will please cross-question Mr. Woodward in such a manner as to draw out all the facts in relation thereto. I have to request that you will give this matter your immediate attention upon receipt. Respectfully, "D. D. PRATT, Commissi

"FERDINAND MEYEY, Sup'r, St. Louis, Mo." "U. S. INT. REV. SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, "DE MISSOURI, KANSAS, ARKANSAS, NEW DIST. MINGOURI, KANSAS, AEKANSAS, NEW MEXICO, INDIAN TERRITORY AND TEXAS, ST. LOUIS, May 24, 1876.

"Hon. D. D. Pratt, Commissioner of Interna Revenue, Washington, D. C.: "SIR-I have the honor to hand you herewith affidavit by Jesse B. Woodward, St. Louis, in answer to questions contained in your favor of eighteenth ultimo, "A. H. H.," 'G. W. B." "The answers by Mr. Woodward to these questions containing such an emphatic denial to the charges said to have been made by Mr. C. S. Bell against Mr. H. T. Yaryan, I did not deem it necessary to cross-examine him. Very re-FERD MEYER, "Supervisor.

THE AFFIDAVIT. Jesse B. Woodward, aged thirty-four years, attorney-at-law, St. Louis, Missouri, having been sworn according to law, deposes and says as follows in reply to the questions herein embodied: Question-Was a meeting ever held in your office at which Mr. Yaryan was present, and a proposition made to distillers to suppress a report for the consideration of twenty-five thousand dollars, or any other sum? Answer-No, sir: never.

Q -Was Mr. Yaryan ever in your office? and, if so, give the date. A,-Mr Yaryan has frequently been in my office during the period that General Hawley and others were in St. Louis-that is. tetween the first of May and the thirtieth of June, 1875; by the word frequently I mean two or three times. Q .- State whether you ever had any acquaintance with Mr. Yaryan prior to the year 1875. A .- I had not.

Q—Have you any personal knowledge of any other dishonest act committed by Mr. Yaryan? A.—I have never known of Mr. Yaryan's committing any dishonest act; on the contrary, my observation and experience of Mr. Yaryan resulted in the conviction that he was a very sealous and faithful offi-Q.—Did you ever have a conversation with Mr. C. S. Beil, and did you state

that Mr. Yaryan had, in your presence made dishonest propositions to distill-ers. A.—Some time last fall the district attorney of Western Mississippi Mr. Dedrich, employed me to recover assembled bearing the American flag.

Parnell, a member of parliament from Meath, addressed the meeting. Referring to the eastern question, the crowd and would inform me where he could be something. The society in which Mr. James Gordon Bennet moves is much exercised over the retirement of his sister. Miss Bennett, to the seclusion of the slacred bank. Mr. Bell was for some time unable to find the money, and during that time and subsequently he was frequently in my office and I had repeated conversations with him in regard to this money, but I never had any conversation in respect to Mr. Yaryan, as intimated in the question and the money and in the question and the money and the money are interested to convert the first charity hospital, and give instructions daily at the best fore Monday. July 5: An analysis of a number of their patrons, have consented to open classes during the vacation months provided a sufficient number of pupils provided a sufficient number of the fraculty are visiting provided a sufficient number of pupils provided as sufficient number of the fractions of the faculty are visiting phone and surgery will be opened at the sanctions of the faculty are visiting phone and surgery w tion in respect to Mr. Yaryan, as inti-mated in the question, and could not have had, for the reason that, during the day that I ceased to take any active interest in it, no one directly or indirectly connected with the government in any capacity, and no distiller or agent of the train was killed and the first regiment of Chicago was on board the train on the return from Madison, where it took part in the celebration of the Fourth. The fireman of the HAVE returned to the city, and offer to train was killed and the first regiment of Chicago was on board the train of the celebration of the Fourth. capacty, and no distiller or agent of the train was killed, and two members of ring directly or indirectly, ever ap- the regiment seriously injured, though proached me suggesting a bribe or a not fatally.

compromise or any proposition, dishonest or otherwise. JESSE B. WOODWARD.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this twenty-fourth day of May, 1876. FRED MEYER, Supervisor. ABYAN'S COMPLAINT AGAINST MOORE

In a letter to the President, dated

May 18, 1876, Mr. Yaryan, referring to his complaint sgainst Moore, wrote:
"Although Mr. Moore was not a voluntary witness before that committee, yet he did voluntarily circulate rumors against me which probably came to the ears of the committee and caused his summons to testify. He was an officer of the treasury department, and if he knew any facts could have called the attention of the secretary or commissioner to them, and caused an investigation which would either have criminated or exonerated me from his charges. This he never did that I am advised of, and yet he continued to circulate these slanders ever since his first conversation with Mr. Bell. In taking the course l did in recommending the dismissal of Mr. Moore, I never had a thought of suppressing any investigation that my superiors might choose to make. On the contrary I court an investigation, and shall be happy to prove my innocence of any corrupt practices before any officer that you or the secretary may designate. Very respectfully, "H. T. YARYAN.

"To His Excellency the Preside ANOTHER GLIMPSE INSIDE.

Baltimore Gazette] We venture to say that when the chapter of Bristow's retirement from Grant's cabinet comes to be written, it will be found more disgraceful to the administration than any other except, perhaps, the safe burglary. The letter of Bristow resigning his position has not been made public, and the grounds upon which he resigned are, therefore, not known; but there is every reason to balieve that it was because the President was bent on saving the thieves that Bristow was bringing to justice, and that he is bent on perpetuating the ring robberles that Bristow was trying to put a stop to. This gains additional proba-bility from the fact that the most efficlent of Bristow's aids in his war upon the whisky rings has been dismissed with the most indecent haste, the President not caring any longer to conceal his hatred of Bristow and all who aided him in his warfare upon rascality and rascals. Yaryan was a most faithful and efficient officer, and this was the cause of his dismissal. It is something worth

having-a letter like this: "WASHINGTON CITY, June 20, 1876. MY DEARSIE: Among the many persons employed in the treasury department during my term of service whose faithfulness and ability have been noticeable, none has rendered more efficient service than yourself. The duties which you have been called upon to perform have been peculiarly difficult and delicate. The very nature of your duties has, of a necessity, provoked an-tagonism, and invited the hostility of those sgainst whom you were obliged to decide; but you have met the responsibilities of your position with courses and impartiality such as to challenge my you to accept my thanks for the great service you have rendered, and my best wishes for your prosperity and happi-

ness. Very truly, yours, "R. H. BRISTOW. "Mr. H. T. Yaryan, internal revenue bureau." Mr. Bristow doubtless expressed a bitter truth when he said, "The very nature of your duties has, of necessity, provoked antagonism and invited the hostllity of those against whom you were obliged to decide." In that Bristow has written his own case. He fought thieves, and thus became Grant's foe.

GERMANY TO AMERICA.

Emperor William, in an Autograph Letter, Congratulates the United States Upon the Centennial.

WASHINGTON, July 4 -To-day Mr. Cadwallader, acting secretary of state, presented Mr. Schloser, the German minister, to the President, for the purpose of delivering the antograph letter of congratulation from the emperor of Germany. Mr. Schloser, in presenting the letter, stated that he was instructed by his majesty to deliver upon the fourth day of July, to the President in person, an autograph letter of congratulation | cests of suit, to satisfy said judgment upon the occasion of the Centennial anniversary, and wished to add his personal good wi has for the United States.

The President briefly replied, assuring him of his satisfaction in receiving this evidence of good feeling on the part of his majesty; that his kind expressions for the United States were fully appreciated, and that the letter should be properly acknowledged. A translation of Membris 17th day of May 1876. erly acknowledged. A translation of the letter is as follows:

William, by the Grace of God Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, etc. GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND-It has been youchsafed to you to celebrate the Centennial festival of a day on which the great republic over which you preside entered the ranks of independ nations. The purposes of the United States founders have by a wise application of the teachings of history of the foundation of nations, and with an insight into the distant future, been realized by a development without parallel. To congratulate the American people on this occasion affords me so much the greater pleasure, because since the treaty of friendship which my ancestor of glorious memory, king Frederick II, who now rests with God, concluded with the United States, undisturbed friendship has continually existed between Germany and America and has been developed and strengthened by the ever increasing importance of their mutual relations, and by an intercourse becoming more and more fruitful in every domain of commer of and science. That the welfare of the United States and friendship of the two countries may continue to increase is my sincere desire and confident hope. Accept renewed assirance of my unqualified esteem.

(SIGNED) (COUNTERSIGNED) BEELIN, June 9, 1876.

Miss Bennett Betires to a Convent. New York Sun. The society in which Mr. James Gor-

Northwestern railroad last night, near Beloit. The heavy rains washed out entire time from the inception of my at- nearly a mile and a half of the track, ack upon the whisky ring down to the The First regiment of Chicago was on

Destructive Storm. DAVENPORT, July 5 -A terrific storm passed over the northern part of this State last night, on the line of the Illi nois Central and St. Paul and Midland railroads. Bridges and embankments were washed out, and no trains were run on either to-day. The village of Rock-dale was washed out last night, and for-

ty- two persons drowned. Rockdale is

six miles west of Dubuque. The track

between Julif and Dabuque is washed out, and it will take two weeks to re-Versailles, July 5: The chamber of deputies referred M. Marcow's motion for the prosecution of those connected with Camp de Etal to the initiating committee. A counter motion by M. Mitchell, that all the electors who ratifled Camp de Etal by their suffrages be included in the indictment, was summa-

DIED.

rily rejected.

O'BRIAN-On Wednesday afternoon, at 'clock, Chara O'Brian, daughter of Richard Srian, aged 9 months and 24 days. Funeral will take place this (THURSDAY) afterngon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. C. Keefs, No. 81 Commerce street, Friends of the family are invited to attend. TOPP-Tuesday, July 4, 1876, at 10:15 p.m., LIZZIE, second daughter of Edward L. and Endora Bayliss Topp, aged 4 years, 5 months and 5 days.

15 Jessamine street. Services by Rev. George MASONIC NOTICE.

Funeral this (THURSDAY) morning, at

'clock, from the residence of her father, No-

A SPECIAL convocation of Mem-phis Royal Arch Chapter, No. 95, will be held this (THURSDAY) even-ing, June 6th, at 8 o'clock, for work in the P. M. M. degree. A I M. M. M.'s fraternally invited. By order. W. S. MATTHEWS, H. P. By order. W. S. MAIL R. W. SHELTON, Secretary.

I. O. O. F. CAYOSO ENCAMPMENT, No.3, I. O. O. F., will meet this (THURNDAY) evening, June 18th, at 8 o'clock, in Masonic Hail, Odd Fellows Building. Work in the degrees and installation of officers. Election for Repre-sentative to the Grand Encampment. By order JOHN A. HOLT, C. P. THOS. BACON, Scribe.

Societa di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana A STATED meeting of the above-named society will take place at their hall, No. 200 Second street, this (FHURSDAY) night, at 8 o'clock. A prompt attendance is respectfully requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

By order J. D. MONTEDONICO, Pres't.
P. D. CANALE, Secretary.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS

The public is invited to inspect this mar vel of Sewing Macnine mechanism, unquestionably the greatest invention in Sewing Machines since their Introduction; completely revolutionizes the art of machine sewing. I clock or watch, and owing to its high rate of speed, the work of hours on the heavy, noisy machines, becomes the pastime of a few moments. Correspondence and investigation

B. B BUTCHINSON & CO GENERAL AGENTS

44 North Court St., Memphis. TRU TRE'S SALE.

this was, and thus became Grant's foe. But Yaryan was accused of "malicious-ly" prosecuting the whisky thleves.
The President sent for him and accused him of this. Yaryan replied: "Mr. President, name my accusers, and I will tell you the secret of their opposition to me. If it is Senator Sargent, it is because I have fought most earnestly to break up the whisky ring fostered by him in the Pacific slope. Is it Senator Logan? I can give you the political ramification of his supporters and the best of reasons why they hate me. Is it either of these?" asked Yaryan. The President made no reply. The President does not want to know the story of the jobberies of Sargent or Logan. He wishes them to be protected; and he wishes to punish those who seek to expose their iniquities and bring them to justice.

TRU TRE'S SALE.

UNDEE and by virtue of a Trust Deed executed to John C. Campbell on the 2d day of November, 1896, by A. U. Roark, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 58, part 2, pages 68, 631, 632, and to white reference is here made; and also by virtue of final decree in the case of Amos Woodruff vs. A. C. Roark, No. 258, R. D., in the Probate Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, which decree was entered on the list day of June, 1876, appointing me trustee in the above-named trust, instead of John C. Campbell, deceased, the reby county. Tennessee, and I will also be virtue of and John C. Campbell, deceased, the reby county. Tennessee, which decree was entered on the list day of June, 1876, appointing me trustee in the above-named trust, instead of John C. Campbell, deceased, by virtue of Said John C. Campbell, deceased, thereby conferring upon me all the rights and powers of said John C. Campbell, deceased, thereby conferring upon me all the rights and powers of said John C. Campbell, deceased, thereby conferring upon me all the rights and powers of said John C. Camp whiteoak pointers; thence west 37 south 25 piles to a stake on the west boundary of said six hundred and twelve acre tract, dogwood and mulberry pointers, being the southwest corner of R. H. Brineskey's division; thence south 34 east 88 poles to a stake, three dogwood and two whiteoak pointers on said west boundary line; thence east 1° 50° south 225 poles to the beginning—containing 140 89-100 acres, more or less, together with the improvements thereon. The equity of redemption is is waived in the deed, and the property will be sold on account of default of the vendor. A. C.

sold on account of default of the vendor, . Roark, W. C. WOODRUFF, Trust SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN the sum of four hundred and seventy-six do: lars and fifty-two cents, with interest and

to satisfy said judgment, interests and costs.

Memphis, 17th day of May, 1876

C. L. ANDERSON,
Sheriff of Shelby county, Tenn.
By W. D. Cannon, Deputy-Sheriff,
T. A. Ryan, Att'y for plaintiff. Jyd thu

DISSOLUTION

HE firm of Moore, Barsett & Drew is this If the firm of Moore, Bassett & Drew is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. A. W. Drew retiring. All parties indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle. The pusiness will be continued under the style of Moore, Bassett & Co., who assume all liabilities, and are authorized to collect and receipt for all debts due the concern.

C. B. MOGRE.
G. T. BASSETT. Memphis, June 29, 1876. A. W. DREW.

In withdrawing from the firm of Moore, Bassett & Drew, I bespeak for the new firm a continuance of the patronage of the patro with it, feeling assured that all favors shown

Bissolution Copartnership.

In consequence of the death of Mr. F. G. Terry, the firm of Hill, Terry & Mitchell is this day dissolved. The business will be closed and settled by the surviving partners, copartnership agreement.
I. M. HILL.
W. B. MITCHELL. Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1876. The business will be continued from and after this date under the name and

HILL & MITCHELL.

will also be organized. Terms, \$3.50 per month.

promptly complied with.

THE undersigned has been appointed by the U.S. Court RECEIVER for the late firm of MULDOON, BULLETT & CO.,

of this city, and will offer, at private sale, their expansive stock of MANBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS! HEADSTONES, STATUARY, VASES AND MANTELS, Sough and Sawed Marble, at COST, and less than cost, to suit purchasers, Now is the time to improve your cemetery lots with first-class work, at lowest prices, and or smaller dealers to stock their shops, as dise goods will be sold cheaper than any-

STONE MILL.—Will sell the STEAM STONE MILL.—Will sell the STEAM STONE MILL.—Will sell the STEAM STONE MILL. Studed up with the latest patent improvements, all in complete run-ning order, 'oany individual or company at a great bargain. Call at M sdison street. 174 GEO. H. BELL. Receiver. CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (RHOPENS WEDNESDAY SEPT. 20TH.)
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, coarding and Day School; Latin, English and
French. French is the lar nige of the family,
1827 and 1529 Sprace S., Philiada, Pa.
cost MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

LEA & PERRINS'



RINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India and is in my optimion the most pal-atable, as well as the most whole-some Sauce, that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

LEA & PERRINS' SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BUTTLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS. NEW YORK.

Excussion: EX URSION!

EXCURSION TO MEMPHIS

July 3d and 4th. THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R.,

order to enable everybody to stiend the and Celebration of the Fourth of July at amphis, has reduced the fare from all local time to Memohile the fare from all local One First-Class Fare

with its well-known liberalty to the public

FOR THE ROUND TRIP. ar Excursion Tickets will be sold at all Sta-

General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Law and Land Office of J. A. Williamson

CLOCK BUILDING, AUSTIN, TEXAS. WILL Boy, Sell, Locate and Ontain Patents to Lands, Pay Taxes and Investigate littles. Lands for sale in every part of the state. Also, City and Suburban Property. ellections promptly made.

References—Ex-Gov. John C. Brown, Tennessee; ax-iow. Isham G. Harris, Tennessee; Hon. John L. T. Sneed, Supreme Bench, Tennessee; Gen. Henry M'Culloch, Seguin; R. M. Castleman, Austin, Texas; John H. Robinson & ion, Austin; Maj. C. R. Johns, Austin; tapt. Robert Josseyn, Austin; Judge Archtolid Wright, Memphis, Tenn.; Judge Benry G. Smith, Memphis, Tenn.; Judge Benry G. Smith, Memphis, Tenn.; Ger. Lie S. Memphy G. Smith, Memphis, Tenn. wright. Memphis, Tenn.; Judge Benry G.
Smith, Memphis, Tenn.; Br. L. P. Yandali, Louisville,
Ky.; Col. Beverly Matthews, Columbus, Mist;
M'Combs, Kellar & syrnes, St. Louis; Wm.
Devries & Co., Baltimore; Col. Ashbet Smith,
Houston, Texas; F. Cossett, New York; Tom
Craighead, Neshville.

Luck to Your Texas Fares.—The new
Constitution of Texas propries the present Constitution of Texas requires the present Legislature to make provision for the speed:

paid, and for a sale every year the also invests the purchaser at tax good and perfect title to the land, only be redeemed in two years

ale of all lands upon which taxes are

Notice of Spened Bidding. No. 94, E. D.—In the Probate Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—Elizabeth Ragiand et al. vs. Samuella Hagiand et al. vs. Samuella Hagiand et al. PURSUANT to decree of the Probate Court of the Court of the Probate Court will remain open in my office until Monday, July 17, 186, at 12 o'clock m., until which time blds will be received on said property. Teres of Sale—One fourth cash, balance in Teres of Sale—One fourth cash, barance in one, two and three years, with interest; purchaser executing notes with two good and sufficient sureties. This June 28, 1876.

JAMES REILLY, Clerk,
Vance, anderson, Meriwether & Scales, Sols or complainants.

Workingmen's Building and Loan Asso

ciation. tion failing on the National Anniversary our Country, Tuesday, July 4th, notice is ereby given that the meeting will be post-oned to FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, the 7th st, at 8 o'clock. Members will please pay beir dues on or before that day, and a full atendance at the meeting is requested, as the emi-annual report of the Secretary will be L. LAGRILL, President,

C. T. PATERSEN, Secretary.

BEST STOVE-WOOD FOR SALE BY delivered in any part of the city at lowest market prices. Orders left at No. 27 Main street, with Messrs, B. J. Semmes & Co., or at

WANTED.

I near Memphis and Charleston Depot, will pay cash for sound Cotton Seed delivered at their works or at wharf. Sacks and twine will be sent to responsible parties, as on receipt of orders.

University of Louisiana. Medical Department, New Orleans.

FACULTY: A. H. CENAS, M.D., Emeritus Professor of T. G. RICHARDSON, M.D., Professor of Surgery, SAMUEL M. BERNISS, M.D., Professor of STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M.D., Professor of Physiology.
Joseph Jones, M.D., Professor of Chemistry,
Samuel Logan, M.D., Professor of Anal-EXNEST S. LEWIS, M.D., Professor of Obstet-T. J. HEARD, M.D., Professor of Materia ALBERT MILES, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy,

The Forty-Third Annual Course of Instructhe Forty-Third Annual Course of Instruc-tion in this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 18th of November, 1876, and terminate on the 18th of November, 1876, and 1877. Preliminary lectures on Clinical Medi-cine and Surgery will be delivered in the am-phitmenter of the Great Charity.

manded.

For all the Lectures, \$140; Matriculation, \$5;
Practical Anatomy, \$10; Graduation, \$10. Payment required in advance.

For circular and catalogue, address
T. G. Richardson, M.D., Dean.

MUSIC--VOCAL AND PIANO

AVE returned to the city, and offer to fur-insh First-class string muste to citi-zens of Memphis at greatly reduced prices. Orders left at 49 Jefferson street will be at her residence, No. 19 Gosfee street. Will attend pupils at their residence, if desired.